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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security
Vernon E. Stoner
Commissioner

Prepared by the
Labor Market And
Economic Analysis Branch
(206) 438-4800
Gary Bodeutsch
Director

In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
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Highlights

July Tracks Seasonally

Washington's employment picture in July depicted an economy essentially holding its own. Unemployment remained unchanged over the month and nonfarm employment, when adjusted for normal seasonal pattern and timing irregularities in education, was flat. The results prompted speculation that the state economy might in fact have bottomed out after losing 30,000 jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis since February. Current employment projections by the Forecast Council point to a further, albeit slower, downturn in the present quarter, but with the month-to-month detail assuming a modest pickup from here on out.

No one is expecting anything other than a gradual recovery. Consumer confidence at present remains extremely fragile,

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and both corporate and private debt levels are uncomfortably high. Despite repeated efforts on the part of the Federal Reserve to jump-start the economy, money supply growth has not taken off. This recovery will undoubtedly take time. Moreover, the pickup is bound to be spotty both geographically and industrially for the next several months. Fortunately, Washington has weathered the storm better than average. And any turnaround nationally will filter directly into higher levels of activity locally.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington's labor force unemployment rate remained unchanged in July at 5.9 percent of the civilian workforce. The trend is not out of line with the normal pattern for the month when a seasonal boost in agriculture and other portions of the economy is countered by a withdrawal of noncertified education staff. As the economy moves to its seasonal highs in August and September, the overall rate of unemployment will dip from this base over the next couple months to the lows for the year.

Even at the low, however, the level of unemployment this year will register higher than a year before. Washington's jobless rate jumped quickly above the prior year beginning in the first quarter - a sharp reversal from an eight-year downward spiral which had brought statewide unemployment to 20-year lows in 1990. Since the first of the year, labor force growth has outdistanced the corresponding increase in job opportunities. And the result has been an uptick in unemployment of roughly one-and-a-half percentage points. The latest reading of 5.9 percent contrasts sharply with 4.4 percent in July 1990.

On the other hand, Washington still looks good relative to the nation as a whole and the state's own long-run postwar average. Not since the "Boeing Boom" in the late-1960s and again briefly in 1988-90 has statewide unemployment hovered for any length of time below 6.5 percent. The average for the postwar period going all the way back to 1947 is roughly 7.0 percent. In essence, the

current year is tracking close to the average of 1988-89 - both very strong years.

In addition, the state continues to better the national average by a sizable margin. The recession-induced national economy has pushed joblessness higher nationwide. Unemployment for the U.S. registered 6.7 percent in July, nearly a full percentage point greater than for the state of Washington. Only 18 states in the latest month evidenced a jobless rate of less than 6 percent. And most of those tended to cluster in the Mid- and Far West.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jul 1991 *Preliminary*	Jun 1991 *Revised*	Jul 1990
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,534,700	2,558,700	2,532,400
Employment	2,385,900	2,406,500	2,420,400
Unemployment	148,800	152,200	112,000
Unemployment Rate	5.9%	5.9%	4.4%
National Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.9%	5.5%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.
Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Washington's wage and salary employment dropped 24,100 workers in July. As usual, the loss over the month was heavily centered in state and local education (-29,500) owing to summer closure of public schools. Administrative personnel, cafeteria workers, and janitorial staff are typically released through the summer months and then recalled in the fall. Teachers, on the other hand, sign a 12-month contract and, thus, are considered employed throughout the reporting period. The drawdown this year was a bit lighter than usual owing to the fact that Seattle area schools stayed in session beyond the cutoff date in order to make up for days lost due to strikes and weather.

Further in the public sector, local government administration added 4,400 workers in July. Most of the monthly increase here represented seasonal hires for parks and recreation activities which typically extend through the summer months. In addition, various summer youth

programs also kicked in at this time of year. Gains and losses in state and local government, for the most part, drove the economy in July. Other sectors were largely offsetting.

Private Sector Holds Pat

The rest of nonmanufacturing showed a net change of less than 700 workers. Payrolls mounted in construction (+1,500); services (+500); transportation, communications, and utilities (+1,100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+300). But these were offset by a 2,700-worker loss in wholesale and retail trade. The results effectively checked any runup in the state job totals.

July construction proved little more than a mix of small pluses and minuses. The overall gain for the month registered less than half the average of the past several years. Fairly typical advances took place within special trades (+900) and both nonresidential building (+400) and public works (+400). But housing continued to be a drag. Rather than adding 600 workers on average as would be expected in July, homebuilders in the area actually scaled back 200 jobs at the very height of the season. Obviously, low mortgage rates, which are now approaching 14-year lows, are not solely the answer.

Wholesaling typically shifts lower in July with the phasing of major farm commodities. However, retailing joined in this year. Softness in retail trade has permeated the economy ever since the first of the year as consumers generally have pulled in their reins. Only a brief spurt of activity followed the Mideast war. Since then, an overriding sense of uneasiness has returned. In the past 12 months, trade employment in the state of Washington has dropped by some 5,300 workers.

Manufacturing Maintains The Pace

Meanwhile, the basic goods-producing sector dipped only 300 in July. In essence, manufacturing has managed to steer a clear course in 1991 little changed from the seasonal pattern in 1990. Month-to-month fluctuations in the latest period were negligible with the exception of a 300-worker gain in aerospace and a 1,400 job loss in food

processing. The latter simply reflected timing on major crops which will be reversed over the next couple months as output of fruits and vegetables mounts.

Aerospace payrolls climbed further in July. Since the first of the year, employment in aircraft and parts has mounted by 900 workers to 116,900 - just 1,800 shy of the all-time high of 118,700 in January 1990. Announcement by Boeing coming into the year looked to a 2,000-worker reduction for the year as a whole. By mid-year, that forecast had been revised to show little change from the June level. The Forecast Council at present projects a fairly stable employment setting in aerospace through 1993.

The rest of manufacturing basically held even in July. Movement over the month tended to be positive with the exception of a modest job loss in primary metals other than aluminum (-100). Most other key sectors either added employment incrementally or remained unchanged. Both paper and allied products and chemical production including nuclear operations at Hanford went up by 200 workers each. The latter now stands 400 greater than the year before and 2,100 above the recent low in January 1989. Growth of this sector has been a boon for the Tri-Cities economy.

Annual Up But Squeezing

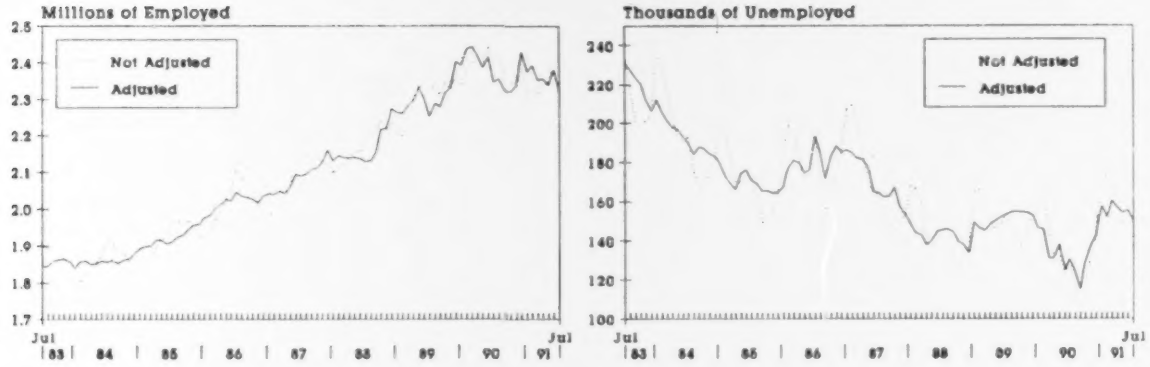
Over the year, the state's nonfarm wage and salary employment level was up 17,900 in the latest month. While continuing to register on the plus side, the annual margin has progressively narrowed since the first of the year when the spread totalled better than 77,000. The average for both 1989 and 1990 measured in excess of 100,000.

In addition, an increasing number of industries have succumbed. Only manufacturing was negative coming into the year, and that margin has stayed relatively constant at around 5,500 fewer workers than recorded during the like month of 1990. Beginning in June, both construction and trade dropped below the line. And finally in July, mining and quarrying joined the queue.

At present, the state's favorable employment spread is being held up predominantly by continued strength in ser-

vices (+18,200) and state and local government (+14,000). Both are impacted less by near-term cyclical changes in the economy than their industrial counterparts. But even here, the year-to-year spread has lightened. On balance, the state's economy enters the third quarter with certainly less momentum than existed in the first quarter and even in the second quarter of this year.

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment
July 1983 - July 1991



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Metro Areas:
A Little Give and Take

Unemployment movements by area were modest in July. Slight gains were countered by slight losses to keep the statewide average unchanged. Overall joblessness in the metropolitan areas dipped fractionally over the month from 5.6 percent to 5.5 percent of the workforce. Driving the pattern was a drop in Bellingham (from 6.3 percent to 5.6 percent), Tacoma (from 6.4 percent to 6.2 percent), Vancouver (from 6.6. percent to 6.5 percent), and Yakima (from 9.7 percent to 9.4 percent). Seattle-Everett held constant at 4.7 percent unemployed. All areas were higher than a year ago by an average of one-and-a-half percentage points.

Balance of State: A Matter of Timing

The resource-based economies of both eastern and western Washington showed typical patterns based on seasonal trends for the month. Unemployment in the logging and lumber-dependent areas dropped from 8.9 percent to 8.2 percent in July. End of the asparagus harvest and staging of major fruits and vegetables sent joblessness in eastern Washington temporarily up from 7.3 percent to 7.5 percent of the available workforce. Both areas will shift to lows for the year as production mounts seasonally over the next couple months.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas
State of Washington

Areas	Jul 1991	Jun 1991	Jul 1990
Washington State Total	5.9%	5.9%	4.4%
Metropolitan Areas	5.5%	5.6%	4.1%
Log & Lumber Areas	8.2%	8.9%	6.2%
All Western WA Areas	5.4%	5.5%	3.9%
All Eastern WA Areas	7.5%	7.3%	6.2%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing: The Ax Man Cometh

Depending upon final configuration of defense cutbacks, Boeing stands to lose upwards of 1,000 jobs under President Bush's proposed nuclear disarmament initiative. The decision to significantly reduce the nation's nuclear capability includes the controversial rail-based MX missile system, of which Boeing is the prime contractor. Locally, about 170 workers are involved in the five year, $235 million contract awarded in 1987. Another 160 are based at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. Less clear is the status of the short-range nuclear attack missile (SRAM II) and a mobile launcher for small intercontinental ballistic missiles (Midgetman). Both are possible targets. About 460 jobs are linked to SRAM II and another 100 are keyed to Midgetman.

Some of the sting was soothed, however, by recent award of a $1.6 billion, 12-year contract to Boeing to computerize communications services for the Army Reserve and Army

National Guard. About 700 people will ultimately be involved in the program to be carried out by Bellevue-based Boeing Computer Services. The last big win for the company was a $105 million contract in January 1990 to provide a Navy weapons center in California with a range of informational products.

Retailing Giants Hit By The Times

The pullback in consumer spending has affected retailing all along the line. And size has not been the criteria. Seattle's venerable Frederick and Nelson officially filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy and announced closure of 5 of their 10 stores. Some will be reopened by other retailers. But about a quarter of F&Ns 2,000 workers will be laid off because of the closures. Meanwhile, sales at innovative Nordstrom Inc. slipped badly in the third quarter, prompting speculation of layoffs in order to trim operating costs. Nordstrom has 64 stores in 8 states.

Mega-Merger In The Works

Union of Bank America and Security Pacific - parent companies of Washington's two largest commercial banks - will have significant impact on financial dealings throughout the state. The proposed merger of the mega-giants will create a Seattle-based subsidiary with $20 billion in assets - roughly half the statewide total. Combined employment in Washington is currently around 10,000. Sheer size will allow certain efficiencies to be put in place. But overlapping operations will undoubtedly be consolidated and staffing will be reduced. At present, Washington looks to be sitting in the midst of the action.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Oops...It's Down, Not Up

Federal number jugglers have decreed that Gross National Product in the second quarter dipped at a 0.1 percent annual rate rather than expanding 0.4 percent as originally announced. Revised data placed the nation officially in a slump for three consecutive quarters. However, economists

were generally in agreement that the recession ended sometime this spring. It is not unusual at this point in the business cycle that the statistics jump around before settling into a decisive trend. Encouragingly, much of the revision centered in inventory liquidation, which portends well for the third quarter.

But The Force Is With You

At the same time, the nation's index of leading indicators rose in July for the sixth consecutive month. The persistent climb of this key barometer, designed to foreshadow economic activity six to nine months hence, cannot be discounted. While fragile, the recovery still remains in place.

As further evidence, industrial output rose in August for the fifth advance in as many months. The 0.3 percent increase in the output of factories, mines, and utilities followed gains of 0.6 percent in June and 0.8 percent in July - larger than originally estimated. A slower growth rate in auto production held back the August advance; excluding cars and trucks, industrial output was up 0.5 percent over the month. Recovery in manufacturing is proceeding.

Business Turns A Cautious Ear

Nonetheless, business is proceeding cautiously with plans to invest in new plant and equipment. The latest survey by the Commerce Department showed a minuscule 0.5 percent anticipated capital spending increase for 1991 - the smallest in five years. Manufacturers are planning a 3.3 percent *decrease* from a year ago. The recent runup in industrial performance may result in an added boost. But profits are the key determinant of capital spending and, while the economy is showing signs of improving, the overall profit position of U.S. companies has not recovered.

Inflation Remains Under Wraps

Wholesale prices in August edged up a tiny 0.2 percent after dropping repeatedly since May. Continued falloff in food costs helped offset the biggest jump in energy prices since October. Still, the slight August increase was well within expectations and confirmed the fact that inflation generally continues under control. At the consumer level, the nation-

al CPI for July registered only 4.4 percent higher than a year before - the lowest reading in two-and-a-half years.

Consumer Price Index

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Jul 91	Jun 91	Jul 90	Jun 91	Jul 90
	136.2	136.0	130.4	0.1%	4.4%
Seattle†	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1990	Jan-Jun 1990	Jul-Dec 1990	Jan-Jun 1990
	133.0	129.4	124.2	2.8%	7.1%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepared by Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry	Jul 1991 (Prel)	Jun 1991 (Rev)	Jul 1990 (Rev)	Jun 1990 (Rev)	Numeric Change: Jun 1991 to Jul 1991	Numeric Change: Jul 1990 to Jul 1991
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,182.6	2,206.7	2,164.7	2,183.3	-24.1	17.9
Manufacturing	366.4	366.7	371.8	372.5	-0.3	-5.4
Durable Goods	257.4	257.0	262.9	262.9	0.4	-5.5
Lumber & Wood Products	39.0	38.9	41.8	41.6	0.1	-2.8
Logging	9.6	9.5	10.3	10.3	0.1	-0.7
Sawmills & Plywood	25.5	25.5	27.5	27.4	0.0	-2.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	0.1	-0.1
Primary Metals	12.3	12.4	13.3	13.3	-0.1	-1.0
Aluminum	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metals	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	0.1	0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.5	0.0	-0.6
Computer & Office Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	0.0	0.2
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.4	0.1	0.3
Transportation Equipment	129.3	129.3	129.9	130.4	0.0	-0.6
Aircraft & Parts	116.9	116.6	115.4	115.7	0.3	1.5
Instruments & Related	13.8	13.7	14.7	14.8	0.1	-0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	109.0	109.7	108.9	109.6	-0.7	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	36.7	38.1	36.6	37.9	-1.4	0.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.5	13.3	11.6	13.4	-1.8	-0.1
Textiles, Apparel, & Leather	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.1	0.2	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products	18.4	18.2	18.7	18.7	0.2	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.6	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.3	0.2	0.4
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.1	0.1
Mining & Quarrying	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Construction	121.8	120.3	126.9	122.7	1.5	-5.1
General Building Contractors	34.4	34.2	38.4	37.1	0.2	-4.0
Heavy Construction, except Buildings	18.1	17.7	18.2	17.5	0.4	-0.1
Special Trade Contractors	69.3	68.4	70.3	68.1	0.9	-1.0
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	117.1	116.0	114.5	114.9	1.1	2.6
Transportation	81.5	80.4	80.1	80.0	1.1	1.4
Trucking & Warehousing	33.4	33.1	31.9	31.7	0.3	1.5
Water Transportation	10.1	9.4	10.1	9.9	0.7	0.0
Transportation by Air	16.0	15.9	16.3	16.2	0.1	-0.3
Communications	25.3	25.4	24.6	25.1	-0.1	0.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	10.3	10.2	9.8	9.8	0.1	0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	523.6	526.3	528.9	530.4	-2.7	-5.3
Wholesale Trade	129.0	131.0	130.5[2]	132.7[2]	-2.0	-1.5
Retail Trade	394.6	395.3	398.4	397.7	-0.7	-3.8
General Merchandise	36.2	36.2	38.4	38.2	0.0	-2.2
Food Stores	66.5	66.3	65.1	65.0	0.2	1.4
Eating & Drinking	147.8	148.0	147.6	147.4	-0.2	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	119.2	118.9	118.6	117.6	0.3	0.6
Finance	50.9	50.9	51.7	51.6	0.0	-0.8
Services	535.0	534.5	516.8	515.9	0.5	18.2
Hotels & Lodging	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.1	0.0	0.1
Personal Services	21.6	21.8	21.1	21.4	-0.2	0.5
Business Services	90.6	89.5	88.3	87.3	1.1	2.3
Health Services	158.0	157.0	149.8	148.9	1.0	8.2
Educational Services	19.5	21.4	18.1	20.6	-1.9	1.4
Social Services	36.1	36.6	34.3	34.4	-0.5	1.8
Engineering & Management Services	48.2	47.9	46.5	46.1	0.3	1.7
Government	395.8	420.3	383.3	405.5	-24.5	12.5
Federal	74.6	73.9	76.1	75.9	0.7	-1.5
State	105.1	120.5	103.2	115.1	-15.4	1.9
State Education	46.5	61.8	45.1	59.8	-15.3	1.4
Local	216.1	225.9	204.0	214.5	-9.8	12.1
Local Education	107.0	121.2	97.1	113.9	-14.2	9.9
Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.8

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

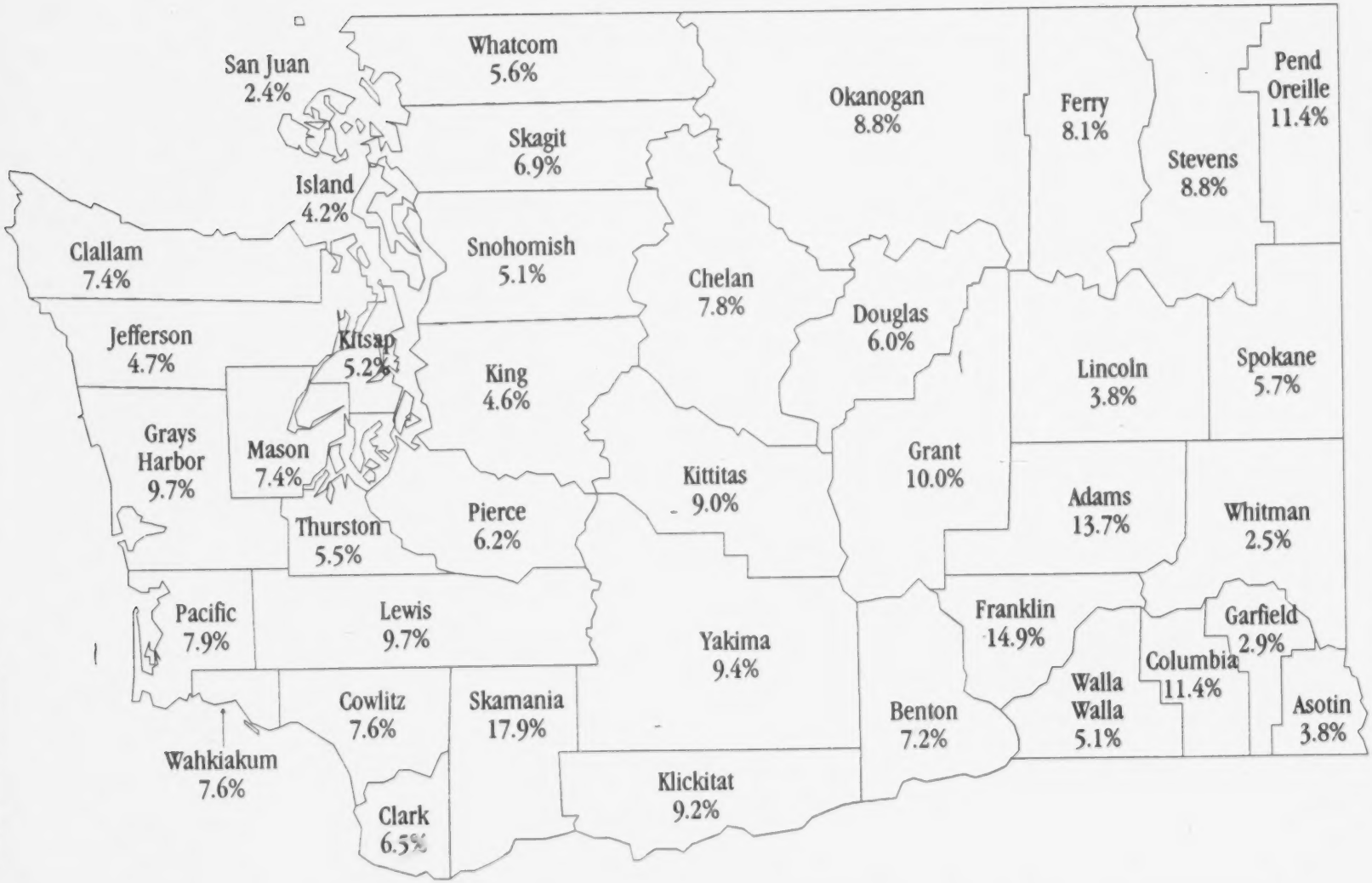
Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 9/4/91
Benchmark: 1990

	July 1991 Preliminary†				June 1991 Revised†				July 1990 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State total	2,534,700	2,385,900	148,800	5.9	2,558,700	2,406,500	152,200	5.9	2,532,400	2,420,400	112,000	4.4
Bellingham MSA	70,200	66,300	3,900	5.6	70,300	65,900	4,400	6.3	69,800	66,700	3,100	4.4
Bremerton MSA	84,800	80,400	4,400	5.2	85,100	80,700	4,400	5.2	83,100	79,600	3,500	4.2
Olympia MSA	83,700	79,100	4,600	5.5	84,300	79,400	4,900	5.8	83,300	79,500	3,800	4.6
Seattle PMSA	1,133,600	1,080,400	53,200	4.7	1,140,800	1,086,900	53,900	4.7	1,124,600	1,087,800	36,800	3.3
King County‡	894,600	853,600	41,000	4.6	899,900	858,700	41,200	4.6	887,800	859,500	28,300	3.2
Snohomish County‡	239,000	226,800	12,200	5.1	240,800	228,100	12,700	5.3	236,700	228,300	8,400	3.5
Spokane MSA	169,600	160,000	9,600	5.7	175,300	165,500	9,800	5.6	169,000	160,800	8,200	4.9
Tacoma PMSA	247,100	231,700	15,400	6.2	248,500	232,500	16,000	6.4	256,500	245,000	11,500	4.5
Tri-Cities MSA	77,700	70,700	7,000	9.0	84,200	78,500	5,700	6.8	78,100	72,800	5,300	6.8
Benton County‡	59,700	55,400	4,300	7.2	65,600	61,500	4,100	6.3	60,100	56,900	3,200	5.3
Franklin County‡	18,100	15,400	2,700	14.9	18,700	17,100	1,600	8.6	17,900	15,800	2,100	11.7
Vancouver PMSA	129,900	121,500	8,400	6.5	131,200	122,500	8,700	6.6	129,800	123,700	6,100	4.7
Yakima MSA	108,000	97,900	10,100	9.4	110,500	99,800	10,700	9.7	109,000	100,300	8,700	8.0
Adams	8,710	7,520	1,190	13.7	8,740	7,980	760	8.7	8,050	7,030	1,020	12.7
Asotin	9,710	9,340	370	3.8	9,820	9,390	430	4.4	9,130	8,820	310	3.4
Clallam	24,340	22,550	1,790	7.4	25,320	23,470	1,850	7.3	24,610	23,260	1,350	5.5
Columbia	1,320	1,170	150	11.4	2,500	2,360	140	5.6	1,780	1,660	120	6.7
Cowlitz	38,810	35,860	2,950	7.6	39,180	35,960	3,220	8.2	39,360	36,960	2,400	6.1
Ferry	3,200	2,940	260	8.1	3,050	2,750	300	9.8	3,350	3,120	230	6.9
Garfield	1,050	1,020	30	2.9	1,050	1,020	30	2.9	1,070	1,050	20	1.9
Grant	29,840	26,850	2,990	10.0	30,040	27,450	2,590	8.6	28,620	26,510	2,110	7.4
Grays Harbor	26,260	23,720	2,540	9.7	26,770	24,150	2,620	9.8	26,270	24,390	1,880	7.2
Island	22,470	21,520	950	4.2	22,410	21,480	930	4.1	22,000	21,280	720	3.3
Jefferson	9,320	8,880	440	4.7	9,410	8,930	480	5.1	9,510	9,160	350	3.7
Kittitas	12,460	11,340	1,120	9.0	13,240	12,000	1,240	9.4	11,540	10,790	750	6.5
Klickitat	8,500	7,720	780	9.2	8,360	7,330	1,030	12.3	8,220	7,590	630	7.7
Lewis	23,910	21,580	2,330	9.7	24,370	21,920	2,450	10.1	25,550	23,950	1,600	6.3
Lincoln	4,530	4,360	170	3.8	4,480	4,270	210	4.7	4,740	4,610	130	2.7
Mason	15,550	14,400	1,150	7.4	15,790	14,590	1,200	7.6	14,560	13,760	800	5.5
Okanogan	19,920	18,160	1,760	8.8	19,200	17,260	1,940	10.1	19,530	18,050	1,480	7.6
Pacific	7,820	7,200	620	7.9	7,760	7,080	680	8.8	8,160	7,660	500	6.1
Pend Oreille	3,250	2,880	370	11.4	3,320	2,920	400	12.0	3,360	2,980	380	11.3
San Juan	7,360	7,180	180	2.4	6,870	6,700	170	2.5	7,190	7,070	120	1.7
Skagit	42,950	39,980	2,970	6.9	40,930	37,560	3,370	8.2	43,470	41,210	2,260	5.2
Skamania	2,240	1,840	400	17.9	2,260	1,830	430	19.0	2,180	1,930	250	11.5
Stevens	12,280	11,200	1,080	8.8	12,190	11,030	1,160	9.5	11,700	10,810	890	7.6
Wahkiakum	1,320	1,220	100	7.6	1,240	1,160	80	6.5	1,260	1,180	80	6.3
Walla Walla	23,610	22,400	1,210	5.1	24,490	23,120	1,370	5.6	23,520	22,480	1,040	4.4
Wenatchee Labor Area	52,200	48,430	3,770	7.2	48,350	44,260	4,090	8.5	53,510	50,140	3,370	6.3
Chelan County‡	34,840	32,110	2,730	7.8	32,190	29,340	2,850	8.9	35,640	33,240	2,400	6.7
Douglas County‡	17,370	16,330	1,040	6.0	16,150	14,920	1,230	7.6	17,860	16,900	960	5.4
Whitman	17,090	16,660	430	2.5	17,190	16,750	440	2.6	17,110	16,740	370	2.2

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

July 1991 Unemployment Rates
State of Washington = 5.9%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary July Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jul 91	Jun 91	Jul 90	Jul 91	Jun 91	Jul 90	Jul 91	Jun 91	Jul90
Total Manufacturing Industries†	213,341	$533.32	$537.60	$521.09	39.1	40.0	39.9	$13.64	$13.44	$13.06
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber and Wood Products	32,491	$463.32	$482.26	$464.51	39.0	40.8	39.6	$11.88	$11.82	$11.73
Primary Metal Industries	9,879	$624.36	$604.58	$567.86	43.0	43.0	42.6	$14.52	$14.06	$13.33
Fabricated Metal Products	10,290	$543.66	$558.78	$511.56	41.0	41.7	40.6	$13.26	$13.40	$12.60
Machinery	19,611	$420.38	$444.40	$432.13	37.5	40.0	39.5	$11.21	$11.11	$10.94
Food and Kindred Products	25,134	$382.47	$364.82	$390.95	36.6	36.3	37.7	$10.45	$10.05	$10.37
Chemical and Allied Products	4,671	$724.90	$703.70	$682.84	43.2	42.7	43.0	$16.78	$16.48	$15.88
Transportation Equipment	56,574	$674.73	$676.08	$655.11	40.5	40.9	41.7	$16.66	$16.53	$15.71
Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries										
Construction	92,336	$691.20	$681.16	$652.81	38.4	37.8	37.8	$18.00	$18.02	$17.27
Wholesale and Retail Trade (Includes eating and drinking establishments)	465,790	$293.28	$301.76	$289.42	31.3	32.0	31.7	$9.37	$9.43	$9.13

†Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

Washington State
Employment Security
Labor Market and
Economic Analysis Branch
212 Maple Park
Mail Stop KG-11
Olympia, WA 98504-5311

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